

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 1620 第二百六十九號

日五初月十一年四月

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8th, 1888.

四年

號八月一十英港香

[PRICE \$24 PER MONTH]

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

November 6, MELITA, German str., 338, H. Morel, Swallow 5th November, General WIELE & Co.
November 6, RAVELIER, British gunboat, Commander Maillard-Dougal, Cheminope 31st October.
November 7, KEDONGAN, British str., 185, Sollas, Whampoa 7th November, General JARDINE, MATHERSON & Co.
November 7, FU YUEN, Chinese steamer, 936, Graham, Whampoa 7th November, General C. M. S. N. Co.
November 7, NINGFO, German steamer, 762, Schmitz, Whampoa 7th November, General SIEMSEN & Co.
November 7, TITAN, British steamer, 1,354, R. J. Brown, Shanghai 1st November, General BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
November 7, VONSTEIN, German steamer, 618, T. Brunn, Quinhon, Tonkin, and Hollow 6th November, General WIELE & Co.
November 7, TAIWAN, British steamer, 1,193, Clegg, Probinggo 27th November, Sugar BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
November 7, ALVINE, German steamer, 400, Samuels, Fakohi 4th November, and Hollow 6th, General WIELE & Co.
November 7, CHOWCHOW, German steamer, 773, W. West, Whampoa 7th November, General MELCHER & Co.
November 7, SWIFT, British g.b.t., Bingham, Kubla 31st October.
November 7, ESKER, British g.b.t., R. T. Smith, from Canton.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE.
7th NOVEMBER.

Titan, British str., for Singapore.
Chowchow, German str., for Nanchang.
Gelie, British str., for Yokohama.
Triumph, German str., for Nanchang.
Bella, German str., for Yokohama.
Ariko, German str., for Chao-fu.
Melita, German str., for Tonkin.

DEPARTURES.

November 7, GLENCOE, British str., for Shanghai.
November 7, PHRA CHULAHOM KLAO, British str., for Swallow.
November 7, SURAT, British str., for Europe.
November 7, HAYAN, Brit. str., for East Coast.
November 7, SOOHOH, Brit. str., for Hoi-kow.
November 7, GREAT ADMIRAL, Amr. ship, for San Francisco.
November 7, DIAMANTE, British str., for Amy.
November 7, GARLO, Brit. str., for St. Francisco.
November 7, BERLINA, Ger. str., for Yokohama.
November 7, KWANG-LEE, Chinese steamer, for Whampoa.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Titan, str., from Shanghai.—Mrs. Butler, Messrs. Partington, and Kuhne, and 500 Chinese.
Per Vorwaert, str., from Quinhon, &c.—Europeans and 168 Chinese.
Per Alice, str., from Fakohi, &c.—23 Chinese.

Per Star, str., from Hongkong.—For Singapore.—Mr. Besant, Messrs. Che Shuang and Chin Ping Shing, three women, three girls, and one child. For Penang.—General Cameron and Captain Somerville. For Bombay.—Mr. W. R. Shaw. For Brindisi.—Mr. A. W. V. Gibb. For London.—Lieut. Mathurin, Staff Commander G. R. Moore, Sgt. Moore, Messrs. J. A. Fowler, W. C. Cobb, and J. McNeil. For Singapore.—For Colombo.—Captain Vincent and native servants.

Per Gaia, str., for Yokohama.—Mr. Chan Foo Chee, and 1 Indian. For San Francisco.—2 Japanese. For London.—Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Horts o Costa. For Hamburg.—Mr. G. Coates.

REPORTS.

The British steamer TITAN, from Probinggo 27th October, reports had strong N.E. winds from 6th to 8th.

The British steamer TITAN, from Shanghai 1st November, reports called at Foochow, Amoy, and Swatow, and had moderate winds and fine weather throughout.

J. S. GILLIOTT'S STEEL ENDS.

GOLD MEDALS,

PARIS, 1878.

Sold by all

Stations and Dealers.

218

W. B. BREWER HAS JUST RECEIVED

AN ENTIRE NEW SERIES OF CHINESE CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.

ALSO, NEW JAPANESE CHRISTMAS CARDS.

PLATE'S HANDMADE AMERICAN CHRISTMAS CARDS.

LADIE'S AND SMITH'S DIARIES FOR 1889.

BEECHMAN'S DICTIONARY OF UNIVERSAL INFORMATION THOMPSON'S DYNAMICS.

BOY'S AND GIRL'S ANNUALS, 1889.

ZOL'S NEW BOOK "THE DREAM."

ROBERT ELMER.

HARDWICK'S ILLUSTRATED BOOKS.

NEW FRENCH MECHANICAL TOYS, DOLLS.

GRANVILLE'S NEW CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

NEW MEAN CARDS, DANCE PROGRAMMES.

WEDDING CARDS.

MR. PATENT LEATHER DANCING PUMPS.

LADIE'S FRENCH WALKING SHOES.

DRAWING ROOM ASH PANS.

COAL VASES.

FIRE SCREENS.

NURSERY GUARDS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

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INTIMATIONS.

NOW READY. 1888.
THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
FOR 1888.

With which is incorporated:
THE CHINA DIRECTORY.
(TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL ISSUE),
COMPLETE, WITH APPENDIX, PLANS, ETC., &
ROYAL EDITION, BOSTON, MASS., \$3.00.
SMALLER EDITION, BOSTON, MASS., \$1.00...\$3.00.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
has been thoroughly revised and brought up
to date, and is again much increased in bulk.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

We have now in STOCK the following
CIGARS:

Maria Cristina, Perla del Oriente, Londres.
" " Londres, " Damas.
" " Loesenes, " Señoritas.
Nuevo Hispano in 500 and 100 Boxes.
" " 2d.
Nuevo Cortados " Boxes.

FLORE DE ISABELLA, PRINCESAS, EN-
TRACTOS, ORIENTALES AND ISABELLES.

IMPRESAS CASADORES, IMPRESAS, EX-
CEPCIONALES, PRENSAS, PRINCIPES, CORTE-
DITOS, SEÑORITAS, MARQUETOS, FLORE DE
PRENSAS, PAQUETES, REGALIA BRITANICA,
REGALIA INGLESA, CHICUROS, BEBUTOS,
BOUQUETS DE WATSON.

SWEET CAPAROL AND OLD JUDGE
CIGARETTES.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, 7th November, 1888.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed to "The Editor," and those on "Business" to "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good standing.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not desired for a fixed period will be continued until cancellation.

Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

TELEPHONE NO. 12.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 8TH, 1888.

The proposal to adopt the separate system of drainage for the colony is one of the most important public questions that has come forward for discussion for some time past, but unfortunately the discussion so far has been rather barren, owing to lack of information and want of acquaintance with the subject. We think we are correct in saying that the civil engineers in private practice consider the system unnecessary, at all events for the upper levels. But, according to a high authority, sanitary engineering is a special science, and perfectly distinct from ordinary engineering; it is not to be acquired from books, but requires to be learnt in all its details, and must be seen and studied on actual works. In the conflict of professional opinion, therefore, it may be that more weight ought to be attached to the special training possessed by the one side than to the numbers on the other. But the subject, we think, is not such a recendone one but that the public might be able to arrive at correct conclusions upon it if they were furnished with details of the scheme proposed to be carried out and a statement of the grounds on which it has been adopted. An elaborate report is said to have been prepared by the Sanitary Surveyor, but it has not yet been made public, although the Legislative Council has been asked to vote a sum of \$50,000 in the Estimates for next year as a first instalment of the cost, the total estimate being \$663,000. Now, before committing the Colony to a work of such magnitude as this, not only ought the members of the Legislative Council to be well satisfied in their own minds of its necessity, but opportunity ought to be afforded to the public to study the question; for it is the public who will have to pay the cost and who will enjoy the benefits or endure the ills the new system may bring about. The unofficial members, therefore, will only be doing their duty if they move the postponement of the Appropriation Bill until the report on the subject has been laid on the table and published.

The theory of the separate system, as we understand it, is this: that if the sewage is allowed to run into the drains for the carrying off of storm waters, the drains become filled with sewer gas, which, when a sudden rush of water comes on the occurrence of a rain storm, is forced through the connecting pipes into the houses, thus endangering the health of the occupants. Traps and other devices employed to prevent the passage of sewer gas are said to prove ineffective against the extraordinary pressure produced when a rush of water fills the drains driving the accumulated sewer gas to find an outlet somewhere. It is therefore proposed to lay a separate system of sewers, properly ventilated and scientifically constructed, for the conveyance of sewage alone, and from which surface water will be excluded. On the other hand, it is argued that with the great fall of sewers and drains have in Hongkong, the city being built on a slope, the sewage should reach the sea before it has time to generate gas, for which reason the separate system is unnecessary, all that is required being to see that the sewers are so laid as to give them a sufficient fall. It is, however, admitted, we believe, that the separate system might be of some advantage on the Queen's-road level. But the sewers, even on the higher levels, do not in all cases follow the main slope of the hill; they have in some cases to go over considerable distances along comparatively level roads to collect the sewage from the houses on each side, as in Caine Road and Hollywood Road, sloping almost as much opportunity for the accumulation of sewer gas as in Queen's-road. There is, moreover, the liability of the sewers in the upper parts of the town to be filled with noxious gases ascending from the lower levels, even although they may have a sufficient fall to rapidly pass their own sewage downwards.

The separate system is, we think, undoubtedly the more scientifically correct; the question is whether in Hongkong it is

practically necessary, having regard to the fall of the ground on which the city stands, the almost complete absence of extenuating matter from the sewage, and all the other considerations which enter into the question. It is the duty of the advocates of the separate system to make out a full and complete case for its adoption, not only from a theoretical but also a practical point of view. It must be borne in mind, too, that the sum set down in the Estimates represents only a portion of the total cost—the adoption of the scheme will entail. In their evidence before the Fever Commission, both the Surveyor-General and the Sanitary Surveyor laid stress on what they termed the bad condition of the house drains, and agreed that very little could be done until these were improved. The cost of improvements to the house drains will fall on the landlords, and through them on the tenants. This is right and proper; provided the alterations are necessary for the health of the occupants of the house. We do not oppose the scheme; to the contrary, we think the state of the public health in Hongkong is such as would justify the expenditure of every cent the colony could afford in the carrying out of any effective scheme for its improvement; but we do say that the colony ought not to be committed to the particular scheme now under consideration, or any other scheme, until a sufficiently strong case has been made out in its favour to recommend it to the adoption, not merely of the scientific theorist, but of the thinking public.

The British gunboat *Battler*, Commander Macland Dougall, from Chemulpo 31st ultime, arrived here yesterday.

The British gun-vessel *Swift*, Commander Hon. R. Bingham, arrived here from Canton yesterday.

The meeting of the Legislative Council, which was to have been held yesterday, has been postponed until Monday, the 12th instant, at 4 p.m.

It will be seen from the advertisement in another column that the Football Club had their first practice to-day on the Polo Ground. There will be a tent and refreshments for ladies.

We are informed by the Agent of the O. and N. steamer *Belgica*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco to the 18th ultimo, has arrived at Yokohama, and will leave for this port to-day.

We would direct attention to the advertisement on the front page of the St. John's Ambulance Association ladies' classes, instruction in connection with which will be commenced on the 14th instant in the City Hall.

The drawing for the crews for the Danish ship in the forthcoming Regatta took place in the Victoria Recreation Club last evening. The crews drawn were as follows:

G. H. Price, Captain; G. Scott, First Officer; Metcalfe, Simmonds, Goss, Busch, Ellis, Mortlock, Peacock, Taylor, Duer, Humphreys, F. Shepherd, E. Niels, Bridewell, Nygaard, Phillips, Philipps, Mullay.

There would seem to be a rather gloomy outlook in the immediate future for the Chinese. It is remarkable that the Chinese are, owing to a remarkable understanding between the Government and the fish farmers, over ten thousand fishermen with their families retired from the Holy City and settled themselves on the opposite island of Lappa. This movement caused a considerable decrease of revenue and leases in various other directions. News is now current that a large plot of ground and buildings proposed by the Chinese merchants of Macao, whom they will fall in future carry on their business, free of the taxes, which are increasing in number at the Portuguese city. The Chinese Government is said to have much to do with this movement, and is believed to be offering every facility for its success.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

[SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS"]

LONDON, 5th November.

BRITISH PROTECTORATE OVER
BORNEO.

The British protectorate has been accepted by Brunei, Sarawak, and the Borneo Company.

OBITUARY.

Cecilon Pravdovsky, the noted Russian explorer, was, when last heard of, on his way to Tibet.

ED.D.P.

THE SHANGHAI RACES.

(By TELEGRAM.)

THIRD DAY.

Wednesday, 7th November, 1888.

THE FEYAWA PLATE; value, Tls. 100; for China ponies; weight for inches per scale; entrance, Tls. 5. Seven furlongs.

Ballion 1.

FAIR-MUTHUR CUP; value, Tls. 200; or, in default six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

ARMED ASSAULT BY A POLICE SERGEANT.

Henry Ford was charged, on the information of Mr. L. Anderson, with assaulting him with a revolver on the night of the 3rd inst. in Queen's-road.

The defendant called three witnesses in his defence, and after hearing their evidence, the Magistrate discharged the sergeant, remarking that there was absolutely no evidence to support the charge.

Defendant was fined \$200, or, in default six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

ARMED ASSAULT BY A POLICE SERGEANT.

John Colehouse was charged, on the information of Sergeant Butlin, with disobeying a summons to attend Court, on the 31st, and with keeping open a shop for the sale of Pak-kop-pun tickets.

Defendant did not appear.

Mr. Caldwell appeared for the defence.

In regard to the facts of the present case, the prosecutor deposed to having served a summons on the defendant at his house No. 47, Stanley-street, on the 30th ultimo, and on his appearing next day to wait on him. The defendant had, however, disappeared and was not arrested till the 5th inst. The summons in the first instance was for keeping an agency for the collection of debts.

Three informers gave evidence to the effect that they had frequently seen the defendant selling lottery tickets and that they had them sold to them from him.

Sergeant Butlin was then asked if he could identify the defendant positively as the man he served the summons on. He said he could not.

Mr. Caldwell, the defendant's attorney, said that on the 30th of October his son was in Canton and that he had been there for a fortnight previous to that time.

Defendant was fined \$200, or, in default six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY, 7th November.

For steamship "Tolman," sailed on the 1st November—For London—73,631 lbs. copper, 103,005 lbs. coated copper, 2,436 lbs. coated orange peels, 250 bales waste silk, 43 packages cards, 12 cases britches, 9 bags seeds, and 5 cases silk piece goods. From Manila—58 cases cigarette. From Kobe—483 cases cigarette and 100 cases wax. From Yokohama—7 cases curios, and 7 cases shells. From Port Darwin—2,617 bars silver lead. In transit—40 packages tea.

OPUM.

Quotations are—\$600 per picul alluvial New Malwa.

Old Malwa.

Older Malwa.

Pata (New).

Pata (Old).

Bunras (New).

Bunras (Old).

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Telegraphic Transfer—\$3.04.

Bank Bills, on demand—\$3.04.

Bank Bills at 30 days' sight—\$3.1.

Bank Bills at 6 months' sight—\$3.18.

Credits, 4 months' sight—\$3.18.

Documentary Bills, at 3 months' sight—\$3.11.

ON PARIS.—Telegraphic Transfer—\$3.04.

Bank Bills, on demand—\$3.04.

Bank Bills at 30 days' sight—\$3.1.

Bank Bills at 6 months' sight—\$3.18.

Credits, 4 months' sight—\$3.18.

Documentary Bills, at 3 months' sight—\$3.11.

ON SHANGHAI.—Telegraphic Transfer—\$2.24.

Bank Bills, on demand—\$2.24.

Bank Bills at 30 days' sight—\$2.24.

Bank Bills at 6 months' sight—\$2.24.

Credits, 4 months' sight—\$2.24.

Documentary Bills, at 3 months' sight—\$2.24.

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—\$54.

Union and Shanghai Society of Canton, Limited—\$88 per share.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—\$87 per share.

North China Insurance—Tls. 290 per share.

Yankee Insurance Association—Tls. 274 per share, sales.

Chinese Insurance Company, Limited—\$165 per share.

On China Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 148 per share.

Canton Insurance Office, Limited—\$87 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$325 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$731 per share.

Shanghai Marine Insurance Company, Limited—\$100 per share.

Strait Fire Insurance Company, Limited—\$17, sellers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—\$86 per cent, prem.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—\$119 per cent, prem.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Shares—15 per cent, discount.

China-Japan Steamship Company, Limited—\$133 per share.

Douglas Steamship Company, Limited—\$64 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—\$135 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—\$170 per share.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$188 per share.

Lung Shing Star Refining Company, Limited—\$95 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—\$93 per share.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$85 per share.

Park The Mining and Smelting Company—In liquidation.

Pew and Singling Co. San Fran Mining Company, Limited—\$104 per share, sellers.

Pek Sin Cultivation Company—Tls. 18 per share.

Hongkong Lamp Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$82 per share.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—100 per cent, premium.

Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited—\$156 per share.

Singapore Lamp Company, Limited—\$16 per share, sellers.

Cathay Imperial Loan of 1884 B-3 per cent, premium, now.

Cathay Imperial Loan of 1884 C-5 per cent, premium, now.

Cathay Imperial Loan, 1886 E-11 per cent, premium, now.

Societe Franco-Chinoise Charbonnages du Tonkin—110 per cent, prem.

Hongkong High Level Tramways Company, Limited—\$25 per cent, prem.

East Horatio Planting Company, Limited—\$45 per share, sellers.

Cricksbank & Co., Limited—\$50 per share, ex div., sellers.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$134 per share.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

[From "Times," P. G. Co. Report.]

Barometer—9.4 m.

Barometer—11 m.

Barometer—12 m.

Barometer—13 m.

Thermometer—1 m.

Thermometer—9 m. (Wet bulb.)

Thermometer—7 m. (Wet bulb.)

Thermometer—4 m. (Wet bulb.)

Thermometer—Maximum

Thermometer—Minimum (over eight)

Thermometer—12 m.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

[From "Times," P. G. Co. Report.]

6th November, 1888, at 4 P.M.

NATION

TIME

WIND

PRESSURE

TEMP.

RHUM.

FACTS.

CORSICAN WOMEN.

A correspondent of the Queen writes as follows regarding the women of Corsica:—“Though as a rule not beautiful, the young and middle-aged are decidedly handsome, with fine features and a magnificent physique. Of course much of this is due to their surroundings and the primitive life still so universally led. But these women, with their prominent features and fine eyes, are liberally endowed with stirring qualities. Brave and faithful, we find them on occasion developing into heroines of the tragic type. Warriors at heart, when circumstances require it they will not be content to remain on the defensive; and, being intelligent and reflective, they have often proved themselves formidable enemies, strong and loyal friends. Within, they are womanly and cherish a deep love for their homes and a tender care for their children; are devoted to husband, offspring and hearth, yet are ready to sacrifice everything at the command of the man they have vowed to obey. For woman's mission in Corsica is definite enough: she is destined to be a wife, to work for her husband, bring up his children, and keep his castle and all its appurtenances in good working order. Emphatically she is the complement of man, and not his equal. She is nothing more than Adam's rib—by far the inferior portion of humanity, designed solely and expressly as the helpmate of the mightier half. It is doubtful whether the average Corsican would be willing to grant that woman possessed a soul, or any equivalent to that much-disputed ingredient of man's composition. Not that there is any systematic brutality towards women; but the uniform treatment and daily unconscious display of inward convictions towards them cannot be misinterpreted. Travel in Corsica, and enter whatever house you will—a shepherd's hut, a peasant's cottage, the doctor's apartment, or Monsieur à Maire's fine stone building—you will find the woman kind keeping discreetly in the background, just visible in a faint châtreau. At meal-times wife and daughters will not sit down with the guests. Mothers and daughters are either entirely absent or hovering about as your attendants. Even at a marriage ceremony the woman plays an inferior part, and the ungallant ‘best man’ shouts aloud at the hospital board,

“Dio vi dia buona fortuna,
Te di munci femina mia.”

a sentiment quickly echoed by every male present. She takes pretty nearly the heaviest share of the day's labour, and, though sometimes allowed a voice in family matters, is never permitted to shew independent will or wish before strangers. Only too often, however, she is a mere cipher in family conclave, obeys her lord and master's behests, but does not originate a single idea. Out of doors the men go forth to work solemnly, gun in hand, while the women walk behind carrying the heavy tools or cumbersome wood faggots. If the happy couple have to climb a steep and stony path, and they happen to possess only one horse, it is the man who bestrides the wiry-limbed beast, while the wife may consider herself lucky if she is permitted to catch hold of the stirrup-leather or the horse's tail. Corsican women are profoundly religious and very superstitious. After the startling earthquake of last year, an old lady said to me, “I was alarmed, for I thought the dead were rising from their graves, and I immediately lit my taper.” They believe in the efficacy of charms and incantations, and will chase away fevers by anointments and exhortations. Yet they can scarcely be called bigoted, and place their husbands' beheads before those of the Church.”

MIND AND MATTER.

It was a happy choice of subject which led Principal Card to discourse of mind and matter in the sermon which he prescribed before the British Medical Association at Glasgow. Although he displays the fullest appreciation of the strength of the argument which brings mechanical, chemical, vital, and probably mental activities under one comprehensive classification as various manifestations of energy, he is confident that materialistic theories are all open to one final and fundamental objection—namely, that they presuppose mental attributes in the very matter out of which they construct the theoretical mind. The objection, if objection it be, undoubtedly lies against that theory which the preceptor had especially in mind, and is even its salient feature. Indeed, it may with equal truth be said that the tendency of modern thought is to materialise our views of mind, or that it is to enlarge and spiritualise our views of matter. The crude notion of something gross and inert abiding along beside the subtle and ethereal vibrations of molecular action under the surface of its massless repose: there is heat in its polar ice, tension in its most mobile fluids, elasticity in its toughest solids, and an interpenetrating air in the recesses of its most compact and coherent masses. Would it be surprising if the crowning discovery were still further to modify our opinion of this strange and ill-comprehended entity, and were to reveal in what we, “in our ignorance of its latent powers, and notwithstanding our professed reverence for its Creator, have hitherto couched with opprobrium,” a capacity, barely suspected heretofore, of unfolding the highest manifestations of life and thought? Are there not in heaven and earth more things than are “dreamt of in our philosophy?” From such materialism, if indeed, materialism be an apt term by which to describe it—the Christian moralist has nothing to fear. For our own part, indeed, we hold that the authority of morals and the truths of religion are not in any case contingent upon the recent physical philosophy. The inward needs which they satisfy, the outward facts which they serve to generalise and the profound emotions to which they give expression, are as permanent as humanity itself. Their language may undergo modification, their sanctions may be subject from time to time to change, but the unquenchable thirst for truth, the inexpressible reverence for right will continue in the future, as in the past, to make morally something more than a way of reconciling opposing interests, and religion nothing less than the highest devotion of the nobler spirits among the sons of man.—*Lancet.*

engaged in some kind of civil war among themselves. Here a discontented water-colour elevates one, bent toward the female portrait a little higher up, which seems to treat with impudent and threatening malice. There a pair of photographs, intended to bear each other company, have disagreed, and look like two drunken soldiers ineffectually trying to keep step. The large central engraving at the bottom of the room is an object of hatred and disgust to one or two figures, which turn their faces to the window or the ceiling with ineffable contempt.

The furniture is equally unhappy. The table is trying to look as if the door was in the wrong, and ought never to have moved to its present place. Its other end glares reproachfully at the fire place, by which it has been basely deserted, and it seems to be in difficulties also with the centre of the room, from which an earthquake has obviously displaced it. The chairs are each waiting for the others to come somewhere, and to fall into the orders of some pre-arranged plan indistinctly perceived. If a table cloth is laid for a meal the creases of which, are very visible, accompany each other across the hospitable board in graceful parallel curves, resembling the lines of a railway turning a sharp corner. The very spoons and forks are animated by the same uncommodating spirit, each apparently fostering some independent project of house-rent. Yet, strange to say, the owner is perfectly unconscious of this unchristian temper everywhere prevailing. It reveals itself only to the straight eye, just as spiritualistic phenomena, persistently invisible and insidious to sense of Bellal, announce themselves to the “medium” faculty of the Spiritualists.

This natural gift, so invaluable to the more arranger of pictures, would be one might be tempted to say, a sine qua non for the artist. But an examination of existing works of art will show that their production does not always require a straight eye. It is not needed, for instance, in that class of domestic painting often to be found in old-fashioned cottages. The poor man's artist may sometimes do, has certainly often done, quite well without a straight eye. Horn, though the subjects are largely scriptural, straightness is no object. Your gaze is relaxed, perhaps, with a patriarch of irregular features, one of whose eyes, the larger and more majestic, is fixed upon an apparently intoxicated sheep, while its companion, like a lesser satellite, regards a mountain rear the equator. Our prophet is depicted with his impassioned figure poised uneasily upon legs of independent and original character, which give him a half-hearted support, and leave the impression that the artist is out of painting, having forgotten whether he was doing lines of flesh or of wood, had inserted the qualities of both an impartial hand. The figures and temples, which occur in great profusion, defy the laws of gravity and bow in a style which would drive Bias and Caerphilly to despair. The same laxity appears again in sign-painting. Anatomy sits but a poor figure before the jester-painters “lions” and original “swans” which adorn the boards of village inns. The limbs of these creatures affect various points of the compass, and are united only in the desire to appear to have nothing to do with each other, or with the body upon which they have been fixed by circumstances over which they had no control.

The sister art of aesthetic dress, however, clearly demands the straight eye for its perfect connoisseurship. Like the Perpendicular style in architecture, it prefers straight lines to rippling curves. One of its best, yet old-established, is that straight prolongation upwards in glosy black, with which it perfumes the British citizen, when it grows him with the emblem of respectability. It is very useful, too, that he have the straight eye and the first hand when he does this covering, as to wear it out of the perpendicular is a mournful prostration. He requires it also, when in obedience to his principles he ties his spotless necktie in a bow. Sad it is to see it, when an oblique vision has presided over the conjunction of its ends, looking all unstable and crippled, like an ill-constructed hurdle with one leg dislocated. Is many matters, then, the value of the straight eye is sufficiently obvious.

Yet it may be questioned whether it confers unmixed good upon mankind. The varied face of Nature, in the country which delights all observers, is rather doubtfully improved here and there by its achievements. By the straight canal it puts to shame that unbusinesslike and agreeable wanderer, the river. It rules iron lines of unbending accuracy along beautifully undulating tracks. It breaks the landscape with straight red chimneys, and diversifies the roadside with black telegraph and telephone posts. All these are useful, but they do not beautify the countenance of Nature, as the straight eye beautifies the person of the legislator. In buildings, again, though a disregard of the straight eye is both unsightly and dangerous, it may be carried a little too far. When the wall of a house looks as if it had been marked out with a ruler for the game of bow-scouting, and each square perforated towards the middle with a straight window, except the one which rejoices in giving birth to a straight and rather taller door, the mind, becoming over-filled with the pleasure of tidiness and security, is apt to rebel and sigh for something less regular.

Perhaps, however, the least obviously satisfactory application of the straight eye is that by which our ancestors produced their well-known easy-chair. The outline, or ground plan of these is just a gallows turned upside-down, and then supported on four legs or a block. Their effect was to keep the sitter still in a standing posture, though sharply bent in the middle; back and legs from the knee, still standing. Dignity was thus ensured, and ease was attained by preventing the possibility of even a thought of it. The mind, undisturbed by dreams of rest enjoyed a contented repose, and the body, of course, is what the mind imagines it to be. As to the success of this structure modern opinion differs from ancient, but on the whole admit the general value of the straight eye, and swear by it with moderate obvious.

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